FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO ON FALKLANDS; DEPARTS FOR BEIJING, SEOUL

PY101816 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that Argentina has recovered international credibility which enables it to have better grounds to demand sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. He added that his credibility was achieved: 1) through the coming to power of a democratic government; 2) through a government that does what it says; and 3) because we uphold international rights and the solution of conflicts through negotiations, for example the Beagle issue.

He added: Instead, the British have only adopted na insolent and intransigent attitude and have constantly resorted to senseless arguments when they reveal their objectives.

Caputo made this statement at Ezeiza International Airport before departing for Beijing and Seoul.

Asked whether the foreign debt was an issue destabilizing the government, he noted that since this term is being misused and being used so often it has lost all meaning. But he noted that the foreign debt issue is something affecting the entire Latin American region, and that in Argentina's case it means that 6 percent of Argentina's resources are going abroad, which means that 6 percent of the efforts of all Argentines is sent abroad. In a country with scarce resources and which needs to resort to its last resource and make every effort to promote its development, this means a tremendous drain.

Caputo added: "Therefore, if democracy is synonymous with well-being and development, the draining of resources caused by the foreign debt has to restrict and condition to a certain extent the capacity of democratic regimes to achieve the well-being of their peoples."

Answering a question about a statement recently made by Senator Adolfo Gass, who noted that we will have to settle for a UN resolution on the Malvinas conflict, and whether this is the position to be adopted by the Argentine Government, Caputo said that he believes that the UN mechanism is one among many through which Arginetine foreign policy may handle the Malvinas issue, but it is not the only one. Caputo added: Yes, I agree with Senator Gass in that we must resort to every available mechanism at our disposal to achieve our objective.

Asked about his opinion about unofficial meetings that were recently carried out between Argentine congressmen and British MP's, the Argentine foreign minister noted that he believes they are useful, since it allows people from both countries to discuss issues at an absolutely unofficial level and without compromising the respective executive branches.

Asked about Argentine economist Arturo Oconell who returned from London a few hours ago and who said that the legitimacy of British title over the Malvinas had been questioned in the British Parliament, and if this may lead to possible negotiations, Caputo said that negotiations will not result from what the British may discuss about the sovereignty issue. He added that if there is a clear, specific history about possession rights of a country over a territory, that is the history of the Malvinas.

Regarding the discussion of leasing instead of sovereignty, Caputo said that he is not commenting on anything in this regard until negotiations are under way. I never say beforehand on what terms I am going to sit at the negotiating table, particularly so those who sit at the other end of the table will not know beforehand on what terms they are going to negotiate. But he said he hopes negotiations may be undertaken very soon.

He added: "But if Mrs Thatcher continues to insist that this is not a sovereignty issue, that she defends the freedom of the world by having troops in the South Atlantic, I believe the possibility of holding negotiations is not near. The only thing that has been clear recently is the intransigency of the British and the price that the United Kingdom has to pay within the international community for adopting this intransigent position.

Regarding the Beagle issue, Dante Caputo noted that everything depends on the approval of the treaty by the Chilean Government so that the treaty may be signed at the Vatican by the end of this month. He expressed his hope that this may be done soon.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S TRAVEL PLANS TO U.S. DENIED

PY110337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The official spokesman of the Argentine Defense Ministry tonight categorically denied a press report that Defense Minister Raul Borras is planning to travel to the United States for medical treatment, "The minister is not planning to travel abroad at all and less still for any medical treatment, because his health is absolutely normal," the spokesman stated.

According to a report published by the morning daily AMBITO FINANCIERO, Minister Borras was going to travel to Houston, Texas, for medical treatment related to the consequences of the lung operation he underwent in December 1984.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ECONOMY MINISTER

PY101850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report from the Economy Ministry]

[Excerpt] During a meeting today at the Economy Ministry, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz reasserted that the United States is willing to provide all necessary aid to consolidate the Argentine democratic system. In addition, the U.S. ambassador and Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille discussed bilateral economic relations.

CENTRAL BANK FREEZES PERUVIAN BANK PORTFOLIO

PY102110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Bolivian Central Bank has decided to freeze the portfolio of the Popular Bank of Peru as a preventive measure, and to suspend its foreign commercial operations and the refinancing of credits until the bank returns to the state $1,121,000 and reverts the sale of its fixed assets.

This information was provided by Dante Pino, the deputy superintendent of the Central Bank, following declarations by officials of the Peruvian bank, whom Pino said was trying to teach national officials how to comply with the country's current legal regulations.

The problem emerged when it became known that the Popular Bank of Peru was selling its fixed assets which, according to the bank, is supported by the banking law.

The position of the Bolivian Central Bank is supported by the Bolivian Labor Federation, a union organization that has requested a thorough investigation in view of the possibility that the national interest may be threatened by other banks.

In economic circles it is believed that the decision of the Popular Bank of Peru is apparently aimed at closing down because of the serious crisis affecting the country. A similar situation occurred with the Bank of Boston, which is in the process of closing down.

FORMER ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER MURDERED

PY101818 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that former Army Captain Carlos Helguero Larrea was murdered on 9 April by two unidentified persons at his ranch in Los Paltos, San Buenaventura, north of the capital.

Helguero Larrea worked for the Army intelligence department during the government of General Luis Garcia Meza (1980-81) and he was under the command of the then Interior Minister Colonel Luis Arce Gomez. He was also a member of that regime's Special Security Service.

According to charges made by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), this military man reportedly murdered eight leaders of the MIR on 19 January, and that is why he fled when democracy returned to Bolivia. He lived temporarily in Argentina, but he also had to leave that country.

DOCTORS CONCERNED ABOUT NEVES LOSING GROUND

Intravenous Feeding Continues

PY101442 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1344 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Report by Pedro Luiz Rouco from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute -- live]

[Text] Hello, Antonio Celso. According to information gathered here at the Heart Institute, doctors took an X Ray of President Tancredo Neves' lungs earlier this morning, and now they are doing a sonogram. The results of these procedures, as well as those of blood and urine tests, could be revealed this morning.

Compared to his condition last night, President Tancredo Neves' state of health has improved. However, it is worse than it was on 8 April. One of the concerns of the medical team is that after a crisis like the one last night, the patient's state of health loses ground, that is, it does not return to the condition prior to the crisis. This means that the general condition of the patient's health worsens.

At this time, there are no symptoms of an infectious process. Based on the results of today's examinations, the physicians expect to have reasons for the patient's reaction to the tracheotomy. The president continues to be fed intravenously and to take antibiotics. He did not leave his bed this morning. A transfusion of 300 milliliters of whole blood was administered in the early morning hours. His abdomen is completely clean, and the surgical wounds exhibit improvement, but his renal function is slightly altered. President Tancredo Neves communicates with his wife Dona Risoleta and his daughter Maria do Carmo through gestures.

Reporter Lazaro Roberto has more information:

The physicians this morning collected samples for laboratory tests of the blood and urine. These results may be in by late this afternoon, and they might shed light on the cause for the worsening of the clinical picture last night.

At this time, this is the clinical picture of Tancredo Neves: pulse 110; blood pressure, 140/80; no fever. The important thing is that, compared with last night's situation, the president's clinical picture is good. According to medical sources, no infection has been detected, and the postsurgical wounds are in the process of cicatrization. The X ray of the lungs show that neither the right nor the left lung has changed, and the infection is still affecting 10 percent of the right lung and 40 percent of the left lung. This morning the president was very communicative.

Not Responding to Medication

PY102028 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo in Portuguese 2008 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Live report from the Sao Paulo Heart Institute]

[Text] The current condition of President Neves is: The pO2, that is, the pressure of oxygen in the blood, stands at 50: considering the president's age the upper limit should be 80. The tomography was done to find out what happened to the president yesterday and to avoid a relapse. His breathing has dropped to 40 percent. According to the doctors, his body is not responding to medication, and he is extremely weak. Nearly all of his relatives are here at the Heart Institute.

Condition Still Serious

PY102204 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 2131 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Medical bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito at the Reboucas Convention Hall in Sao Paulo -- live]

[Text] The medical team treating His Excellency, President Tancredo Neves, headed by Professor Henrique Walter Pinotti, has just issued the following bulletin:

1. The president's overall condition has improved in relation to the changes that occurred last night since his pulse and breathing rates have been reduced and his blood pressure has normalized.

2. His kidneys are still functioning, although the level of urea in the blood continues to be high.

3. Due to the bacteraemia crisis that occurred yesterday, the president's lungs suffered alterations. X rays have shown that the left lung is 50 percent functional while the right lung is 80 percent functional. The lungs have reduced their functions in regard to blood oxygenation levels.

4. Regarding the infectious process, the president has not had a fever today. The president is now undergoing a sonogram and scintillographic tests to identify possible infectious spots.

5. Although the president has had a calm day, his condition is still serious.

Sao Paulo, 10 April 1830

Signed: Professor Henrique Walter Pinotti and Professor Joao Baptista Rezende Alves

Showing Slight Improvement

PY110344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0320 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Medical report read by presidential spokesman Pedro Luiz Rodrigues at the Reboucas Convention Hall in Sao Paulo -- live]

[Text] As of 0010 11 April, there are slight signs of improvement in the general condition of His Excellency, President Tancredo Neves. An X ray taken at 2215 showed initial signs of lung recovery. Lung functions have improved regarding the level of blood oxygenation, a fact the doctors consider positive. The president has not run a fever for more than 16 hours. In addition, his pulse and blood pressure are stable; his pulse stands at 110 and his pressure at 140/80. His kidneys are still functioning despite high levels of urea. Despite these signs of improvement, President Neves' condition is still serious. Thank you.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY ON CURRENT SITUATION

PY092350 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 31 Mar 85 pp 2, 3 International Supplement

["Text" of interview granted by Communist Party Secretary General Giocondo Dias to LA HORA correspondent Niko Schvarz on 23-24 March in Sao Paulo]

[Excerpt] [Schvarz] How does the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] characterize the political moment? Are we at the beginning of a new period? What is the character of the new government, and what are the prospects for the democratic struggle?

[Dias] We are in a period of transition from an authoritarian, reactionary, fascist-like government to a government of a "democratic front." The current government is very heterogenous.

As the campaign for the country's democratization and the electoral process advanced, Jose Sarney abandoned Figueiredo after being on the military government's side for many years. He joined the opposition, thereby ensuring the victory of Tancredo Neves and the post of vice president for himself.

The cabinet mirrors the forces that elected Tancredo Neves. Two ministers enjoy Neves' full confidence: the chief of the military cabinet and the economy minister, who is Neves nephew and a tax expert. Part of the cabinet represents the liberal-conservative forces, and part the progressive and popular forces.

Unfortunately, the country is now in a state of semiparalysis, instability, and insecurity because of Tancredo Neves' illness. Positions in the second and third echelons of the administration have not yet been filled. What will be done if Neves does not recover soon? Our party has a definite answer: Full presidential powers should be passed to Jose Sarney and the stability and continuity of the democratic process should be maintained, free of any military intervention.

[Schvarz] What are the PCB's immediate tactical objectives?

[Dias] Until now, our objective had been to defeat the military dictatorship. We are now determined to consolidate democracy, expand the beachhead of democracy that has been gained, overturn the exceptional rules, pave the way for a national constituent assembly, and obtain the legalization of the political parties, including the PCB.

Many of the exceptional laws can be stamped out by a two-thirds vote of Congress, even before the constituent assembly convenes. An interparty commission to prepare new laws to replace the ones now in force has been created, and the PCB has approached its members, just like the leaders of the majority party, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], and the Social Democratic Party [PDS]. More than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have already signed a bill of freedom for all the political parties.

The constituent assembly we propose has a specific objective: to prepare a new constitution that will reflect present-day Brazil and the democratic process, abolishing the current Constitution, which was imposed by the military dictatorship. This constituent assembly must be freely elected and must encompass all political sectors. We hope to participate in that election directly as the PCB, and therefore we demand our legalization before that election. We also demand amnesty for all union leaders who have been deprived of their rights and the recognition of the Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT] and the National Conference of the Working Classes [Conclat], labor unions which new Labor Minister Almir Pazziano to views favorably.

We have been fighting for this objective for a long time.

Our people fought a long, intense battle for direct presidential elections, with the largest participation of the workers and of the middle class sectors through public mobilizations, encompassing absolutely all Brazilian cities with no exception. We could not hold direct presidential elections, but we achieved important results. The struggle for democracy expanded considerably during the electoral campaign. The sector led by then Vice President Aureliano Chaves left the government's Social Democratic Party and joined the opposition. This sector, which has had ties with conservative groups led by General Ernesto Geisel, great bankers, and owners of broadcasting networks, supported Neves' candidacy and brought to the same candidacy many elected state governors and members of state electoral colleges. To the degree that they joined the Democratic Front, this front became more conservative, but Neves' election was thus guaranteed. The Liberal Front Party was thus established, grouping approximately 100 deputies and 16 provincial senators of the PDS. Chaves has become mines and energy minister (the most important ministry within the cabinet) in the government designated by Neves. Chaves is a man of the right, opposed to the legalization of the PCB.

Despite its heterogenous nature, the Democratic Front has assumed serious commitments for democratization. The PMDB has become the largest party with more representatives in the two congressional chambers, although it does not have a two-thirds majority. For the approval of constitutional amendments, it will require the support of other parties. There is a group of Communist deputies elected under the banner of the PMDB. Our party supported the designation of a single opposition candidate, and that was Tancredo Neves.

[Schvarz] What is the situation in the Armed Forces?

[Dias] The previous government was defeated through the pressure of the people and through negotiations. One sector joined the opposition. The other, devoted military men and politicians, withdrew in an orderly manner. Now they are involved in the Brazilian policy they had led for 21 years. Their continuing in the government has weakened and demoralized them. Now they hold posts within the administration. There are 14,650 military officers who hold posts within the public administration and in the largest state enterprises, holding 48 percent of the national economy in their hands. The National Intelligence Service (this is, military intelligence) has 465 officers, approximately 100 of them with the rank of colonel.

This presents the government with a great task in order to achieve the effective democratization of the state apparatus, starting on the auspicious grounds that the military had to withdraw from the leadership of the government. Moreover, it should be taken into account that there has not been a real change of classes in the government. The great bourgeoisie continues to rule. Many bankers who used to govern with the military are now in the government, such as the case of Foreign Minister Olavio Setubal. Neither can we foresee any important changes in economic policy nor in the negotiation of the gigantic foreign debt.

[Schvarz] Specifically, what chances does the PCB have of being legalized?

[Dias] We do not want to make any predictions. The tendency is to legalize the party. This could happen in the second half of this year or in early 1986. It could even happen earlier, or it could even stagnate. In practice, our party is legal; the festival held recently under that slogan proves it. However, we still must and want to become fully legal from the juridical point of view. This will give us greater possibilities of communicating with the large masses, becoming stronger, marking our independent stance and, at the same time, continuing to develop a good policy as a sole front. As always we will pursue unity and struggle without confusing our allies and our enemies.

[Schvarz] In your speech during the anniversary celebration, you outlined the characteristics of the Communist Party you are building. Could you summarize these characteristics?

[Dias] Our objective is to create a great Communist Party that will be active, of the masses, national, popular, and with roots in the working class and ramifications in the middle class, the intellectual field, and so forth, a modern, flexible Marxist party that will be a pluralist party since it aspires for a pluralist society and a socialism of several political parties. The creation and consolidation of such a party is one condition for Brazilian democracy.

GOVERNMENT TO RENEGOTIATE FRG NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS

PY101518 Soa Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Apr 85 p 36

[Excerpt] The government intends to renegotiate the nuclear agreement between Brazil and the FRG during the second half of this year, according to information provided by Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves. By early October, Minister Chaves will receive from his advisers a detailed study on the consumption of electric energy, including a concrete proposal for reviewing the aforementioned agreement. This study is to be presented to the nation's president as well as to the foreign minister.

As he anticipated yesterday after meeting with Acting President Jose Sarney, Minister Chaves' initial idea is to put the Angra I nuclear plant in operation, to complete construction of the Angra II nuclear plant, to begin construction of the Angra III nuclear plant, and "to rethink the use of nuclear energy in Brazil." The minister said: "Brazil needs to harness the technology of the atom for energy generation, but it also needs to bring this effort into line with its financial resources and its more urgent priorities, such as fighting poverty."

AMBASSADOR PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH PRC

PY091850 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Benjamin Opazo, the Chilean ambassador to the PRC, has said that Chile and the PRC maintain excellent diplomatic relations. Opazo, who made this statement after holding a meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, during which he received general instructions, praised Chilean-PRC relations at the economic and trade level.

[Begin Opazo recording] Bilateral relations between our two countries are at an excellent level in all areas. Moreover, there are good prospects in this regard. There are very positive (?aspects) in the economic, cultural and political sectors. The Chilean education minister will travel to the PRC in the next few months, and the Sino-Chilean joint commission will hold its meeting in Chile in [words indistinct]. Moreover, the constant exchange of Chilean and PRC delegations leads to permanent contacts at all levels and in all sectors. [end recording]

DINACOS CHIEF DENOUNCES WAVE OF EXPLOSIONS

PY101835 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Jose Miguel Armendariz, the director of the National Social Communications Agency, Dinacos, has denounced the unleashing of a violent wave of terrorist attacks. He noted that the explosives used were similar to those used in recent attacks against Carabinero buses.

Armendariz noted that subversives carried out attacks in Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, La Serena, and Coquimbo. He said that in Santiago there were simultaneous explosions at 21 and 45 Orrego (Mico) Street in Providencia. As a result of the explosions, eight persons were seriously injured and several buildings in the area were damaged. Half an hour later, in Vina del Mar, there were two explosions; and at the same time, two other explosions took place in Valparaiso. As a result of one of the explosions in Vina del Mar, passerby Reinaldo Velazco Cabrera, was injured.

Meanwhile in La Serena, subversives placed a bomb in the local branch of the Morgan Finance Bank. Although no one was injured, the windows of the building and the sidewalk were damaged. In Coquimbo a bomb that had been placed in the (?lobby) of the local state bank branch has been defused.

The Dinacos director noted that public opinion must ponder the fact that all these explosions took place simultaneously and think about the kind of explosives being used by terrorists. He said that these explosives are similar to those that were recently used in bomb attacks against Carabineros in which several men were killed.

POLICE ARREST TWO IN SHOOTING OF OFFICER

PY110205 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Jose Miguel Armendariz, Dinacos director, has reported that the people responsible for stealing an automobile and wounding a Carabineros officer this afternoon in the area of the Quilin traffic circle have been arrested and put at the disposal of the courts. Reporter Osvaldo Yanez has a report for us:

[Begin report] The government has put at the disposal of the courts two people who have been arrested for wounding a Carabineros officer in the area of the Quilin traffic circle today at 1230 [1630 GMT]. This information was provided by Dinacos Director Jose Miguel Armendariz during a press conference that just ended at La Moneda Palace. [end report]

STUDENT SHOT BY POLICE DIES IN HOSPITAL

PY101552 Paris AFP in Spanish 1307 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 10 Apr (AFP) -- A student who had been shot by the Chilean police died today in a Santiago hospital, according to hospital officials. The victim, identified as Oscar Fuentes Hernandez, 19, was shot while he was distributing pamphlets containing slogans protesting President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE ROCKS SANTIAGO, CENTRAL REGION

PY090240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Santiago, 8 Apr (AFP) -- A severe uake tonight hit the entire central region of Chile alarming the population but causing no damages or casualities, according to initial police reports. The seismological institute of the University of Chile reported that the quake took place at 2158 local time (0158 GMT) and that its strength at the Chilean capital was between 5 and 6 degrees. Initial reports indicate that the tremor was also felt strongly in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, 140 northeast of Santiago. Radio stations reported that Temuco and Valdivia, in the south, also felt the quake.

Aftershock Reported

PY092045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1935 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Neuquen, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Another medium-strength earthquake occurred throughout central and southern Chile at 1402 (Argentine time) [1702 GMT]. No victims or damage have been reported. In the meantime, it has been learned that, owing to the panic caused by last night's quake, two persons died of heart attacks. This report was broadcast by Radio Agricultura in Santiago, which is heard in Neuquen. The radio added that this aftershock recorded between 3 and 4 degrees on the Richter scale in the cities of Los Angeles and Temuco.

Radio Agricultura stated that, as a result of the lengthy earth tremor recorded last night at 2257 (Argentine time), two persons died and five were injured. The dead have been identified as Santiago Bucarey, 50, and Gracel Barrera Aburto, 65. Bucarey lived in Santiago, while Barrera Aburto lived in Chillan. It was reported that the panic caused by the quake was too much for these persons, who died of heart attacks.

BETANCUR DISCUSSES U.S. TRIP IN NATIONAL ADDRESS

PA081735 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0125 GMT 8 Apr 85

[National address by President Belisario Betancur Cuartas; place, date not given -- live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...to move well along all fronts. And I must say that the government, the Congress, the economic, intellectual, and academic community; and the news media in the United States received us with respect and interest.

As I had told you, I wanted to discuss four topics with the U.S. authorities and President Reagan: peace in Central America; new financing for our development; trade; and the drug problem. As for peace, President Reagan confirmed to me his support for the Contadora Group, and a ray of light appeared with regard to the delicate topic of support to the rebel groups in Nicaragua. The president and I agreed to seek dialogue between the Sandinist government and its opponents, particularly the Democratic Coordinating Board, all within the spirit of the Contadora Group, which seeks national reconciliation and for which the president confirmed to me his support.

I think that the details of his peace proposal will have to be analyzed exhaustively and discussed, because it contains elements which are difficult, very difficult to implement and the acceptance of which depends solely on the Sandinists.

We must maintain faith in certain principles, because peace in Central America is our peace. We must continue consultations, I repeat, consultations.

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo today went to Cuba to speak with Fidel Castro about the specific subject of Central American peace. The idea is, as we have said many times, that support from all the countries concerned in the region is required for peace. We think that peace in Central America will contribute notably to peace in the world.

To a great extent, I also took advantage of my trip to consolidate the efforts of our excellent economic team with regard to the foreign debt. I wish to express my satisfaction with the broad support we received from Mr Clausen, of the World Bank; the president of the Export-Import Bank; the (?Chemical) Bank; the U.S. deputy secretary of the treasury; and Mr Volcker, president of the Federal Reserve System, for Colombia's development process in the (?next) 20 years. This support became more evident with the signing of credit agreements totaling $500 million during my visit.

I concluded arrangements with IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena to obtain resources totaling over $400 million during 1985 for [word indistinct] education. I recalled with Mr Clausen and [name indistinct], president and vice president of the World Bank, that bank's fruitful relations with Colombia, and we signed a credit agreement for $130 million for Bogota's water system, from which over 700,000 poor people of our capital will benefit, and Project No 111, I repeat, No 111, which we Colombians signed with that bank and under which, during these last 35 years, over $4.5 billion has been loaned to Colombia. We also have the import-export credit of $300 million, which will allow us to bring the raw materials for export products, which will result in greater economic activity and, therefore, the generation of a greater number of jobs.

I now wish to inform you about the talks we held with IMF President De Larosiere. As you know, Colombia has been facing serious troubles with the government's finances for some time. This is due to a great extent to troubles with the external sector. These difficulties, however, did not prevent our economy from growing 3 percent in 1984, after growing only 1 percent in 1982 and 1983. Nor have they prevented us from keeping the prices of staples from increasing at the terrifying pace they have increased in other Latin American countries. In any event, I admit that these are serious difficulties.

It was for this reason that I devoted a good part of my visit to seeking solutions to these problems. I insisted at all times that Colombia knows what it has to do to solve them; that it is ready to do so, (?is making it possible) [word indistinct], without imposing on anyone.

Dear compatriots, this is a topic of utmost importance for our country's destiny. The members of our economic team will review these matters in great detail this week and next week. However, I wish to elaborate on them a bit tonight.

Look, our country's external problem is very easy to understand. It exists because for several years, Colombia spent more dollars, or foreign exchange -- as the economists say -- than it earned from all of its exports. As you know, no one, much less a country, must spend more than he earns. In other words, during the past 5 years we have been receiving fewer dollars for what we sell than what we spend in our purchases. And, during the past 3 years, what we sold and what we obtained from foreign loans has not been enough to pay for our imports and to make the interest and amortization payments on our debt. That is to say, we have continued to meet our foreign obligations on time because we Colombians have always and will always be proper and good payers.

This external problem could have been solved all at once. It would have been enough to instruct the Foreign Trade Institute to reduce the import licenses to a minimum; to ask the Monetary Board to take steps to rapidly withdraw pesos from circulation; or to tell the bank of the Republic to substantially increase the value of the dollar overnight through a massive devaluation. Many people expected us to do this. We Colombians [words indistinct].

It is necessary to solve the problem even though the solution imposes sacrifices, because we know that whoever spends more than he earns has no other choice but to spend less or to work harder and better. Neither of these two things is easy. However, there will not be a solution to the problem without doing both of them. Nevertheless, we did not want to adopt a drastic, (?abrupt) solution. We chose a gradual solution which combines various aspects of the [words indistinct] I have just mentioned.

Why did we choose a combination of gradual solutions? Because my main concern as president has been to make progress toward social justice, protecting the grassroots sectors, protecting the poorest people of our homeland, and protecting employment. From a social standpoint nothing is as harmful as unemployment. The high levels plaguing our country, which are largely due to the loss of our markets in Venezuela and Ecuador, or to the drop in our exports, causes concern and we decided that we would not allow such unemployment, which is already excessive, to become even larger.

We thought of those who work in firms which use imported goods, transforming them for sale to Colombians or for export. What would have happened to them if we had eliminated most of the import licenses overnight? We (?also) thought about the workers in other firms. What employers would hire them once sales dropped as a result of a sharp drop in the quantity of pesos in circulation?

Therefore, we concluded that the social effects of a dramatic adjustment, a massive devaluation, for instance, would be so harmful that it was necessary to find a way to make a gradual rather than a sudden adjustment. This means that the adjustment [words indistinct] because, being gradual, it can result in (?deficits) without a sacrifice [words indistinct]. We know it, we feel it, but gradually. And we have been able to control the growth of the money in circulation without dampening the economy. We have accelerated the devaluation but with a medicine dropper. This medicine was invented years ago by Dr [name indistinct]. We have reduced imports by starting with luxury items and reducing the import of raw materials.

This is (?how we had to do it). Thanks to this, unemployment is not higher but this gradualism has entailed a cost. That is to say, we continue spending more dollars than we are receiving. Where does the difference come from? From our savings, for our international reserves. We have invested part of our international reserves (?during a period) in which the adjustment in the external sector results in more unemployment.

There is an exchange crisis because we have had to resort to using the capital which, fortunately, was accumulated by the administration of Dr Turbay Ayala -- which is known as international reserves -- to cover the difference between the inflow and the outflow. As a result, the reserves have dropped from $5 billion to $1.4 billion. This level is still acceptable, but it may become dangerous if we allow it to drop any lower.

We expected that, after this gradual adjustment and not to increase unemployment, the foreign trade banks would continue lending moderate amounts to our country so that with these loans and with the reserves, there could be a way to wait for the gradual adjustment to stimulate our income and reduce our foreign exchange expenses. There were many banks, like the World Bank and the IDB, which behaved exemplarily toward Colombia and maintained or even increased the volume of their credits.

However, most of the foreign commercial banks hounded us. They hounded us to collect all that had been loaned and they did not grant us any new credits. As a result, the international reserves fell below the level initially foreseen because, as I said earlier, we had to discuss with them the difference between our revenues and (?our higher) expenses. Well, then the government, on its own, along with the congress, -- (?going back) to the experts -- the government, I was saying, designed its own program for accelerating the adjustment, which began with fiscal measures intended to reduce the amount of money that comes out of the Bank of the Republic's little machine to pay for the government's expenses, as this money is later used (?by chance) to raise the price of the black market dollar or to carry out other operations that wind up increasing imports and reducing exports. The National Congress, with the aid of parliamentarians of all the parties [word indistinct] helped design the program, improved it a lot, and turned most of the required proposals into laws. Let me tell you quite frankly that with the aid of Congress, the design and approval of our economic program was a success. Patriotism, which exalts all the political parties that participated in it as well as [words indistinct]. I acknowledged this at the proper time.

The adjustment necessarily meant that the government had to reduce its expenses. This is why we must now speak of moderate salary increases for low salaried public employees, and small increases for the high salaried. For this reason we have had to postpone many investments. This is why we have had to reduce the transport subsidies. Because without all this, it would have been necessary for the Bank of the Republic to print more paper money and this paper money is what winds up reducing our reserves and therefore endangering the country's stability and job opportunities.

The issuance of currency is a drug which, when taken in excess, causes a temporary state of euphoria but later kills the patient. There is no (?doubt about this).

Well, the results so far are excellent, but perhaps [words indistinct]. The reserves are doing relatively well; (?we still have some). Our exports have increased. Our imports have reached reasonable levels. The exchange rate is now more realistic and we are moving toward (?reducing) many of the bothersome and unpleasant administrative controls that we had to establish to control the capital drain. There are still essential things that we need. We still need credit from foreign commercial banks. We need approximately $500 million this year to complete the Colombia Coal, Inc. [Carbocol], project and to allow Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol], to drill the oil we found recently. These are vital projects. A possible increase of almost 50 percent in Colombian foreign exchange revenues next year depends on this. All the efforts of the economic team of the past few months have been focused on obtaining this financing. It has not been easy. It has not been easy to convince international commercial banks. Many of them loaned too much money to Latin American countries in the past. Almost all of these countries cannot pay now. Therefore, these banks are very cautious. Most of them do not want to hear about new credits for Latin America. This is unfair because not all Latin American countries are the same. The guilty and the innocent are being punished alike.

The economic team has had to make great efforts to show why Colombia is different and explain that, due to our speedy adjustment program there is no danger that the credits given to us now will be delinquent accounts tomorrow.

But we have been having success as I have told you. For example, a little over 1 month ago, we got a line of credit from Japanese and European banks for [word indistinct] in collaboration with the IDB. It was for $50 million and the first one that the IDB has obtained in 2 and 1/2 years. But much has yet to be done because commercial banks have been setting as a condition that we enter into a contingency loan agreement with the IMF, also known as a standby loan. This is the condition that they set for loaning us the additional sum we need. We rejected that. Listen to this very carefully: We rejected that condition.

In other words, we live in a financially deteriorating neighborhood, meaning Latin America, and the international banks have seen that our capital has been (?decreasing). So the banks administrators say: We like Colombia because it meets its obligations, but since our shareholders and even the members of our board of directors do not make any distinction between Colombia and the rest of its Latin American brothers, we want -- for the sake of their tranquillity -- a witness, or a third party who will attest to the autonomous efforts that Colombia is making to adjust its economy to make sure that the loans will be invested well and will be paid on schedule.

Details, how should I say it, (?procedural) details are needed to establish clearly the role of the IMF as an auditor because it is not an entity set up to oversee economic adjustment plans or act as a monitor of these plans, as they have called the service they want from the IMF. The normal function of the IMF is to provide short-term loans to countries that do not have a way to pay for the imports or loans. In exchange for the credits it gives, the IMF demands that these countries, which are often very undisciplined, institute strict internal measures that allow them to get out of their difficulties. The IMF, which is truly a great international balance of payments bank that only loans to governments, only, listen to this carefully, only adopts technical positions in the face of social, political, guerrilla, and unemployment problems of the countries that want to put their house in order. It only takes technical stands [words indistinct].

The IMF cannot demand anything from Colombia because Colombia is not asking for an IMF loan. Therefore, it has been necessary to find a different and special path for us because, in principle, the IMF only does monitoring, through quarterly reviews of the goals of the adjustment programs, in countries that received IMF funds. This is a step that must be complied with prior to receiving any more IMF funds. In addition, one must not forget that the IMF is a very conservative bank. It does not like innovations. The fact that a member country, Colombia, and Colombia is a founding member, has approached the IMF to tell it that it does not want any funds but that it wants to make sure that the program it is applying on itself autonomously continues to be correct and that it wants the IMF to review it periodically to promote confidence among private banks, has broken every IMF rule. It has broken every traditional rule of this fund. It is completely outside of any well-trodden traditional path.

Colombia has nothing against the IMF. It knows that industrialized countries such as the United Kingdom and Italy have reached, on certain occasions, agreements with the IMF. Therefore, it would be hasty to say that only developing countries reach agreements with the IMF. We know that socialist countries such as Yugoslavia and Hungary have received standby [preceding word in English] loan agreements with the IMF. Thus, it is not right to say that IMF policies operate only within a capitalist economic system. The socialist countries have also benefited from it.

Notwithstanding, Colombia has told foreign commercial banks that it does not want to have a contingency financial agreement with the fund. This is not a whim of ours. We are doing it for economic reasons, for respectful social and psychological reasons, because of the conditions they are setting which would place the social policies we want in a very difficult situation. For this reason, Colombia does not want to sign a contingency, or standby, agreement with the fund because since last year -- let's repeat it to them tirelessly -- we have had a full adjustment program which has been accepted as reasonable.

Early this year we asked the IMF to examine it. We asked it to review what we have done to carry it out. You already know that an IMF delegation came here. You also know that IMF Managing Director Dr De Larosiere sent us a letter praising our program. Therefore, we don't have any need to enter into negotiations with the IMF for an economic policy, which is the case when contingency agreements are signed, because the IMF itself has praised what we are doing.

In addition, we don't need IMF resources from a standby agreement either. There are certain misconceptions about this topic which I would like to clarify. First, the IMF does not make loans to governments or state enterprises to incur expenses or make investments. It makes loans only so that they can have funds available for foreign exchange currency and pay for it at realistic prices. IMF resources are unnecessary in Colombia now because, with our level of reserves, which is moving reasonably as you have seen and which we will maintain in accordance with our economic program, we have more than enough to pay up our debts and maintain a reasonable volume of exports.

As I mentioned before, we need resources for Carbocol and the Copetrol, and the IMF does not supply them because of the way it works. These resources can be granted only by commercial banks. For this reason, we do not need a contingency financial agreement with the fund, as I said before.

This seems a bit confusing, but if one thinks about it very carefully, it is relatively simple. In addition to these reasons, there are those of social psychology which lead us to reject a contingency financial agreement with the IMF. For example, in Colombia, just as in any other country, we have endured very grave crises throughout our history. No one can guarantee that we won't face them again in the future.

It is up to leaders then, to demonstrate to you, the Colombians, that when you make disciplined and calm efforts they will be recognized in the international community and you will obtain the cooperation you need. Colombians, under my administration, have made important sacrifices to lay the groundwork for more secure and just economic growth. Therefore, your efforts must be recognized.

If Colombia had not already implemented its adjustment policy and if its reserves were dropping at the pace they did in previous years, it would be logical to try to reach an agreement with the IMF in order to correct these policies, just as other countries have done. But since there is already a program under way, which has even been praised, there is no reason to sign (?a new agreement with the IMF). We must recognize that it is we, and only we, who have determined our own immediate future. We have done this on our own and freely.

Moreover, the IMF has already recognized that we can implement our adjustment through the gradual procedure that we chose for social reasons and without any untimely measures. In fact, the IMF told me in Washington that it could eventually make us the unprecedented offer of a financial agreement without our having requested it.

I thanked the managing director for that sign of willingness for cooperation but refused to move in that direction, because I feel there are no economic reasons or reasons of social psychology justifying such an agreement and because I do not feel it is reasonable for commercial banks to maintain their demands.

Now our development will be primarily targeted at boosting the social sector to improve the availability of health services, education, employment, and housing, with the participation of labor organizations in these goals that are aimed mainly at benefiting the least favored classes [words indistinct].

I do not want to end this discussion of the economic aspects of my visit, or let's say the financial aspects, without mentioning that Mr Volcker of the U.S. Federal Reserve System and Mr Baker, the new U.S. treasury secretary, have shown great interest in finding a harmonious solution for the Colombian case that takes into account the tradition of seriousness of our economic policy and that paves the way for the self-disciplined development program we have outlined and which they also find reasonable.

Mr Volcker, with whom I met several times, was working with the finance minister and the presidency's economic secretary until 1300 on Wednesday to draft this agreement outline and to design the framework of a joint monitoring system for the World Bank and the IMF which does not bind us, (?restrict) us, or smother us.

This cooperation (?vacuum) coincides perfectly with that which was stated by the leaders who met at the London summit. They said that the foreign debt problem of these countries is easier to handle on a case-by-case basis.

Dear compatriots, Colombia has gained international recognition for its development strategy. I feel that this was undoubtedly one of the great achievements of this trip to Washington. I offer this achievement to my dear homeland and my dear compatriots. You are the authors of these (?successes). Modesty forbids our saying that Colombia is getting its own way thanks to you, thanks to [words indistinct], and thanks to the (?technical directors).

At another meeting in Washington, with a very distinguished group of leaders of the U.S. private sector, I explained the concept of useful foreign investment, which in my opinion is that which creates jobs, transfers new technology, generates foreign exchange, does not operate with the money of local residents, and does not isolate our businessmen but incorporates them. The representatives of (?Exxon) and Occidental Petroleum said they were pleased with our oil and coal projects. Other [word indistinct] showed great interest in participating in our economy within this context of useful foreign investment. I have heard some criticism of this idea and the agreement that we signed to guarantee the political risk of U.S. investments. This is an agreement signed by many countries in the world, including some of the Andean group. Our country already has sufficient maturity and the necessary institutional stability to receive, without the danger of a harmful influence, the foreign investments we believe are useful. We have legal norms that protect us from disloyal competition. I believe that [words indistinct] to continue to resist the efficient conversion [words indistinct] I think it would mean unnecessarily curbing the pace of our progress.

We are trying to break down the barriers that exist for our trade in the great U.S. Market, the limited quotas of textiles, sugar, flowers, the difficulty in getting these flowers and our banana exports into the United States. Likewise, regarding the application of the system of precedents for our products, which are of good quality, we made the U.S. Government understand that our firms, the Colombian National Airlines [Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia, Avianca], Gran Colombiana merchant fleet, and the Coffee Bank among others, are very serious firms and [words indistinct] to pursue drugs.

With regard to trade we discussed our bilateral relations at the breakfast attended by four U.S. cabinet members. We have already prepared a group of solutions to strengthen the international coffee agreement, and to facilitate the entry of our products into the great U.S. market. We also analyzed the need to hold a new round of negotiations on a worldwide level, in order to facilitate the exports of underdeveloped countries. I also discussed this topic personally with President Reagan, who said that he would discuss it at the meeting of heads of state in Bonn in May.

I also have other excellent reports for the Colombian workers. Let us remember that during the regime of President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, there was an admirable effort to create jobs. This effort was initially linked to the International Labor Organization, ILO, and was implemented by the Labor Minister Jorge Mario Eastman Velez. Because provisions were made in this effort for only up to this year, 1985, we investigated the academic worlds of Europe and the United States to find the best specialists in the field. Professor (Cummings) of Harvard University in the United States was recommended as the top authority in the world. He is author of many books on job development, and is a former vice president of the World Bank.

Before my trip, I spoke with him by telephone and asked him to meet with me in Washington, where we spoke at length. He will direct our employment effort and will begin working within a few weeks. We will work closely with the ILO, with the World Bank, with which we discussed this project while in Washington, with Colombian labor and trade organizations, the Labor Ministry, the economic secretariat of the presidency, all of which will present recommendations for immediate application, so that they can be implemented right away.

As you can see, we are winding up negotiations with international organizations to clarify our economic prospects beyond this government. It has been a difficult task, in which the most important factors have been the austerity and firmness we have demonstrated.

The Colombian people have been well understood. We have used our imagination. We have not sought an easy way out, [words indistinct] but with decisiveness. We have promoted the healthiest solutions for our fellow countrymen. It is fundamental for the country's future and [word indistinct] that we all understand that the government is looking out for our interests. It is trying to lessen the sacrifices of those who have less. Another thing is that what we are doing now is for the future because these efforts will not benefit this administration. We are working for the future.

[Words indistinct] are consistent with the frontal attack we have initiated against drug trafficking. We signed an agreement with President Reagan that commits the two governments to this struggle. The truth is, we would gain nothing from our efforts alone against drug production if the consumer countries do not apply a similar decision in their markets especially in the United States. This is what the [words indistinct] the justice minister told President Reagan and Vice President Bush. This is especially true in the United States where there is a full [word indistinct], where the great drug capitals are, located where the most powerful drug traffickers live, where there is still a certain amount of tolerance toward banks that launder money.

The U.S. public opinion and authorities recognized, praised, and described as very brave, the unwavering struggle that has already produced important results in controlling drug trafficking, in controlling the consumption and marketing of drugs. This black mark against Colombia is changing. We are now heard with respect and interest. Our clean spirit is recognized, as we commit our energies to useful causes such as peace, and the improvment of our people.

[Words indistinct] you must excuse me, but the topics are interesting. As you may be thinking, I took advantage of Holy Week. Very intensely. I am very happy, I confess, because I know that the compliments and honors bestowed upon me in the United States were really for our country and for each of you, for each Colombian. This can be confirmed by the representatives from all the parties who honored me with their presence on this tour. It can be confirmed by our magnificent economic team. Our excellent representation in the United States and at the United Nations is confirmed by the Colombian newsmen who covered my trip with [word indistinct], with objectivity, and efficiency. I sincerely thank them all. I also thank the artists who accompanied me, Maestros Obregon, [name indistinct], and Ramirez Villamizar, who held a beautiful exhibit at the OAS, with colonial paintings of Santa Clara, the artists who initiated the activities with their presentations [words indistinct], Pablo Arevalo, those who gave us the gifts that we took, Maestros Botero, [names indistinct].

The renewed hope that our peace policies demand and the hope that the rebel groups will to form political parties to present the democratic tools [words indistinct]. Those who stray from this policy, as I warned some weeks ago, will be punished with the full weight of the law, which orders us to fight crime and guarantee peace and prosperity for our fellow citizens. We will continue to do this. Open arms for those who want to join in a [word indistinct] life within the law, and the weight of that law for those who violate the law and threaten the people's security.

To conclude [words indistinct], with a great spirit of study, with a great [words indistinct], with a great love for their alma mater and their fatherland, tomorrow thousands of students from the National University will (?return) to classes. We greet them with friendship, with affection, and with [word indistinct]. Good evening.

FARC ORGANIZES PARTY; TO HOLD CONVENTION

PA071242 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Mar 85 pp 1 A, 4 B

[By Leonel Fierro T.]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, a year after the truce was signed with the Colombian Government, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, announced that they are now a political movement called Patriotic Unity and that they will participate in the coming elections. In a 20-point declaration -- read at their La Uribe camp by Jacobo Arenas, who is considered one of their most important ideologists -- the guerrilla organization announced to government officials and members of the Congress and Peace and Verification Commissions that they are willing to vie for the votes of their fellow Colombians with traditional parties.

They stressed, however, that they will keep their arms, because handing in their weapons was not included in the accords signed with the government. In addition, they assured those attending the meeting that these arms will not be used again, at least so long as the current political opening process is heeded.

Arenas also announced the convocation of a convention soon to select a presidential candidate and present their political platform to the nation.

In their declaration -- the text was discussed in private with Peace Commission Chairman John Agudelo Rios and Communications Minister Noemi Sanin Posada during a closed-door meeting at the guerrillas' La Uribe headquarters -- FARC speaks about the need to implement land, electoral, and urban reforms and the election of mayors and governors by the people as fundamental conditions to facilitate the guerrillas' progressive participation in the nation's institutional life. The meeting, which began at noon and lasted 3 hours, was also attended by Amparo Boussa, presidential delegate for peace; Ligia Roa, private secretary to President Belisario Betancur; and General Henry Garcia Bohorquez, retired, Meta Department governor, as government representatives, in addition to Minister Sanin. Also present were Senate Vice President Hector Polania Sanchez, former Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra, parliamentarian Horacio Serpa Uribe, and General Jose Joaquin Matallana, retired, who reminded Manuel Marulanda Velez and Arenas of their confrontation in the so-called "Marquetalia Operation" during the 1960's when harsh clashes were waged. The general, however, expressed optimism regarding the current reconciliation process.

Polania, who attended the meeting as representative of the congressional leaders and not on a personal basis, noted that he sternly reproached "Tirofijo" and Arenas for the continued kidnappings in the region of Huila, where the FARC XIII Front is active. Polania charged that this front is still holding five people despite the fact a ransom for them has already been paid. He then delivered a folder containing all pertinent data to the FARC commanders. Polania, a Huila conservative leader who was threatened with death some days ago by presumed members of the organization, demanded a clear explanation regarding the activities of this FARC front, but "Tirofijo" and Arenas insisted that their men are not involved in these actions.

Also present at the dialogue were guerrilla commanders Alfonso Cano and Raul Reyes. General Matallana embraced "Tirofijo" and Arenas, it was reported.

STROESSNER THANKS ARGENTINE GOVERNOR ON PORT OFFER

PY091435 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0342 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Santa Fe, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner has thanked Santa Fe Governor Jose M. Vernet for kindly offering a free zone at the Santa Fe port, since this will greatly benefit Paraguayan trade.

In a letter sent to the Santa Fe governor, Stroessner said that this free zone has great significance for our efforts to achieve integration and that this port is of vital importance for the expansion of the Paraguayan economy.

After alluding to a visit that a Santa Fe government delegation recently paid to Paraguay, Stroessner said that the opportunity was used to discuss subjects of common interest regarding bilateral exchange and cooperation between this progressive province and my country, both of which will greatly benefit from an increase in bilateral cooperation.

Stroessner described Vernet's offer as a friendly gesture completely in keeping with the need for a friendly regional cooperation policy which will benefit not only our two countries, but all the countries within the region, in our efforts to achieve increasing progress for our nations.

CONTAINERS HOLDING 'DRUG' CHEMICALS OPENED

PY110024 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Apr 85 p 13

[Excerpt] At the order of the Supreme Court of Justice, the seals on 3 of the 10 containers stored in a yard of the National Institute for Technology and Standardization (INTN) were broken to verify that they contained acetone, diethyl ether, and hydrochloric acid. Criminal Judge Dr Juan Carlos Valenzuela carried out this task, to which representatives of the U.S. Embassy, the United Nations, and the Antinarcotics Directorate were invited.

At the beginning, Dr Valenzuela ordered that the seals on just one container, containing hydrochloric acid, be broken. But the U.S. representative [as published], who at all times refused to identify himself for security reasons, asked that at least one container per product be verified. In addition, he was more interested in the solvents, that is, the diethyl ether and the acetone, because these are the most important since they are used during the second stage to precipitate the drug, already in a pure state for its consumption, from the cocaine hydrochlorate.

The U.S. and UN representatives were satisfied with the examination of the three containers and with the optimum conditions of the inner containers. INTN Director Dr Jose Martino was also satisfied because the inspection proved that the containers actually contained the specific chemicals and not other products. Nevertheless, he also expressed great concern and asked the intervening judge to reinforce the police guard.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Yesterday morning President Alfredo Stroessner received the credential of the new Belgian ambassador, Jean Somerhausen. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Mar 85 p 8 PY]

LIMA PREFECT APPEALS TO ELECTORAL BOARD EMPLOYEES

PY101448 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Lima Prefect Victor Zapata yesterday appealed to the civic responsibility and patriotism of the national electoral board employees to get them to suspend their strike temporarily at least until the end of the general elections which, he stated, will be held at any cost throughout the country on 14 April.

Zapata added that his office has denied the permission requested by the national electoral board employees to carry out a march through the main streets of the city because they did not submit the request within the 48-hour period stipulated by law.

The prefect said that the strike of the electoral board employees is antipatriotic, especially now when the country is getting ready for the most important democratic task, which is the renewal of government leaders through popular voting.

UNITED LEFT'S BARRANTES ENDS CAMPAIGN AT RALLY

PY101624 Lima Cadena American Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Excerpts" of speech by Alfonso Barrantes, presidential candidate for the United Left, at a 9 April rally held at the Mall of the Republic in Lima -- recorded]

[Excerpts] This rally is marking the end of an electoral campaign. More than a meeting of voters, this rally represents a meeting of militants who do not know weariness or fatigue. [shouts]

We cannot forget the historical responsibility of the political parties and of this government. But we do not want to fall into an error either, because in the last instance this government is only an expression of a capitalist system which we reject and which we hope to replace by the socialist option, although it might take us a long time. [shouts] Thus, not only have we assumed a commitment to fight for the socialist alternative in the country, not only in the government but also outside the government, because only this alternative will guarantee the well-being of the people and the full enforcement of liberties. [applause]

Affirming our socialist affiliation, we are reconfirming that we do not favor total statism, that we demand the people's right to nationalize those enterprises which do not respect the laws of the country, enterprises that meddle in Peruvian affairs and which exploit national resources to enrich the transnational enterprises disregarding the fact that their riches have been amassed with the blood, sweat, and tears of the Peruvian workers. [applause, shouts]

We are going to put an end to paternalism. We are going to end this old policy according to which everything has to be asked for, everything has to be begged from a foreign paternalistic government. Ours will be a really democratic government, and for this reason the people themselves will have the power. [shouts]

Our foreign policy will be based on a Third World policy and will be identified with the principles of nonalignment. We must continue our efforts for regional and Latin American unity, beginning with the unity of the Andean group. We must also support the efforts by the Contadora Group to prevent war in Central America.

We proudly recall the Peruvian diplomatic tradition. We also recall with respect and veneration Raul Boiras Barrenechea, who at the San Jose conference refused to approve with his vote the decision to condemn Cuba. And for this reason, we now express our solidarity and extend greetings to Cuba. [applause]

We also recall the work, dedication, and passion of Foreign Minister Garcia Bedoya, who knew how to demonstrate the Peruvian American policy when he spoke on the eve of the Sandinist revolution from the [word indistinct]. We are in solidarity with Latin American feelings, and for this very reason, tonight we also want to express our fraternal and unconditional support to the Sandinist revolution and to the liberation front. [applause]

And following this Latin American inclination, we can gather the best traditions of our people, because the Latin American peoples are not only brothers in the strict sense of the word, but we are also brothers in history. We are brothers through current suffering, we are brothers in our current struggle, we are brothers in hope; and tomorrow we will be brothers in the victory and in the affirmation of the great American socialist fatherland. [applause]

The people are now being urged not to vote for the United Left [IU], because if you vote for the IU, and if it wins, there will be a military coup. This is the strange thing about these gentlemen. And if they win, there will no coup. But if the people win, there will be a coup. The first great coup will take place on Sunday, 14 April, when we win the elections. [applause, shouts]

PRESIDENT SANGUINETTI TALKS WITH DANIEL ORTEGA

PY110131 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega tonight talked on the telephone with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. According to the information we have, the conversation lasted several minutes and was related to the situation in Central America, especially the decisions recently made by the U.S. Government regarding Central America. In addition to the telephone conversation between Daniel Ortega and Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the Uruguayan president yesterday talked on the phone with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The conversations served to analyze the problems and the delicate situation in Central America, the activities of the Contadora Group, and eventual support by the Latin American countries.

WORKER, PRISONERS CONDUCTING STRIKES, PROTESTS

PY101458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 9 Apr 85

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 9 Apr (EFE) -- An impressive wave of strikes, with takeovers of factories and offices, is besieging the Uruguayan democratic government a little over a month after President Julio Maria Sanguinetti assumed his duties. The series of labor conflicts today hit the judicial branch and workers of the public health sector.

Judicial branch employees have halted their activities for 1 week. According to a union spokesman, only penal courts are partially operating, and this is because it is an essential activity that affects the freedom of individuals. The stoppage in the health sector, which started today at noon, is affecting the normal operation of state hospitals and it is not known how long it will last. Public Health Ministry employees have held a meeting to discuss whether to accept the salary proposal that the government has submitted to the government employees confederation.

According to official reports, the labor demands are the result of over 11 years of dictatorship during which real salaries fell over 50 percent. Through Labor Minister Hugo Fernandez Faingold, the government is trying to mediate in the conflicts. According to the labor minister, the greatest problem is that businessmen are no longer accustomed to the negotiation process, since unions were banished during the military regime.

A review of the labor conflicts in the private sector at the beginning of the week, just after Holy Week, shows that just in Montevideo there are 10 factories that have been taken over by workers. Among the factories are the paper companies, metalwork companies, one of the two tire factories in the country, a factory that assembles batteries, and even one of Montevideo's main restaurants.

Simultaneously, the government is confronting a fast that is being carried out by criminals who demand a 40-percent decrease in their sentences, and end to imprisonment in those cases in which sentences run over 20 years, and rejection of the present Supreme Court and of the benefits that it granted to political prisoners through the recently issued amnesty law.

This morning before dawn, about 500 inmates of the two Montevideo jails started a protest with riots and fasts. Through the penal institution department, the government is carrying out intensive mediation, while the protests are being followed by people on the streets adjacent to the jails since the inmates have climbed to the roofs to exhibit placards detailing their demands.

CONGRESS DEBATES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY102224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Apr (AFP) -- The national Congress that was installed on 15 February has considered many alleged economic crimes and violations of human rights committed by the military regime that governed Uruguay.

In the past few hours, the Congress has discussed the cases of missing Uruguayan citizens in Argentina and the state's assumption of the debts of several private banks in operations that may involve former presidents of the Central Bank, and, according to congressional sources, even Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, retired, the last president of the military regime. According to Eduardo Jaurena, a deputy of the leftist Broad Front who has investigated human rights violations, there are 120 Uruguayans missing in Argentina and this figure may even reach 150.

Jaurena said that the missing include minors who were born under the most painful and horrendous conditions in the clandestine prisons of the Argentine dictatorship. In addition, he reported on the cases of the Uruguayans Leon Duarte and Gerardo Gatti, saying that an effort was made to exchange them for $2 million. He also mentioned the Sabato report on missing persons. Jaurena said: I had to dig deep down into an abyss that made me dizzy. We do not want those who committed murder to be free. They must pay for their crimes. To demand their arrest, is to demand justice.

The reports on economic crimes were made by Senator Carlos Julio Pereyra, the leader of one of the largest parties, the Blanco Party. Pereyra, chief of the Blanco Party bloc, said that the assumption of the doubtful debt by the Central Bank was an attack on the nation. The senator said that this debt assumption and other related deals cost the country $1 billion, the equivalent of a fourth of the foreign debt or 1 year of exports.

During an almost-3-hour-long exposition, Pereyra labeled as incredible the assumption of the Citibank's debt in 1982 just days before a devaluation that tripled the value of the dollar. German Araujo, a Broad Front senator, announced that next week he is going to accuse several persons linked to the military regime, including several officers and former commanders, of bribery, illegal seizure, crimes against property and people, and association to commit extortion.

The Chamber of Deputies has also approved the creation of three commissions to investigate the alleged irregularities in the assumption of bank debts, the cases of missing Uruguayans, and the kidnapping and murder of former legislators Zelmar Michelini and Hector Gutierrez Ruiz in May 1976 in Buenos Aires.

BILATERAL DEBT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

FL101352 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1740 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Nicaragua have signed a bilateral debt agreement in conformity with the objectives of the Latin American Integration Association, the Secretariat of Commerce has reported. In a press communique, it reported that the compensated exchange agreement was signed by the Mexican Secretary of Commerce and the ambassador of Nicaragua in Mexico, Emundo Jarquin, and that ratification by the Senate is still needed.

The Secretariat of Commerce has said the document can be added to those already signed with the Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Cuba. It also said negotiations with El Salvador and Panama are in the final stage.

BANK OF MEXICO HEAD ON REGIONAL DEBT PROBLEM

FL100222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel Mancera Aguayo, director general of the Bank of Mexico, denied here today that the Latin American countries are forming a bloc with the objective of not paying their foreign debt, the sum of which amounts to $300 billion for Latin America.

Interviewed during a recess of the meetings being held here of the governors of the Central Banks of 32 Latin American countries, Spain and the Philippines, he added that the countries of the area have a longstanding concern over the lack of sufficient capital to finance development. He said the negotiation of Mexico's foreign debt has served as an example for other nations of the region, and position of the Latin American countries is to pay their debt and to negotiate with creditor banks to arrange better terms of payment. Mexico and the other nations, he said, are negotiating with creditor banks to reduce interest rates. That is the only thing that can be done and it is being done.

He also stated that the debt is the common problem of Latin America countries but he added that there are also problems with budget deficits, which the United States and Canada also have.

SRV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

FL092222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Vietnamese National Assembly and chairman of a visiting delegation, has stated that Mexico and Vietnam are seeking to strengthen their relations in all fields.

The 13-member SRV parliamentary delegation met today with Ramon Aguirre Velazquez, chief of the department of the Federal District, and Manuel Bartlett Diaz, secretary of government. Other members of the Vietnamese parliamentary delegation include: Xuan Thuy, vice president of the National Assembly; Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the Council of Nationalities in the National Assembly; and Deputies Nguyen Thi, Vu My Ke, and Lek Trang.

TEXT

ARDITO BARLETTA LEARNS OF REAGAN PLAN FROM SHLAUDEMAN

PA110216 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0015 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] U.S. special envoy Harry Shlaudeman and U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett Briggs met this afternoon with President Ardito Barletta and Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze. Shlaudeman is currently visiting all the Central American countries to present President Reagan's latest proposal, which calls for a cease-fire in Nicaragua and the start of talks between the Sandinists and the anti-Sandinists.

According to reports, President Ardito Barletta said that time will be required to study the proposal to determine its possibilities.

It is now known whether Ambassador Shlaudeman will participate in the meetings of the Contadora Group with representatives of Central American countries scheduled to begin tomorrow in this capital.

A communique issued this afternoon states that President Ardito Barletta stressed to Ambassador Shlaudeman that the Contadora Group works on the principles based on international law, particularly the principle of nonintervention.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ON U.S. EMBASSY REPORT

PA062129 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Apr 85 p 15 A

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Human Rights Committee; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In recent years U.S. embassies have sent to the State Department reports on the human rights situation in the country in which each embassy is located. The State Department gathers all these reports and sends them to the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. They are published officially and thus become public knowledge. As occurs every year, the Panamanian Human Rights Committee will now comment on the report on Panama for 1984.

We are happy that cases of violation of human rights by the National Guard are mentioned this year. Nevertheless, the cases and situations are presented in such a way as to cast doubt on their veracity. In the first place it reports assertions by the president of the Republic and National Defense Forces spokesmen promising respect for human rights, noninterference by the military in government affairs, and promises by the politicians in power that cannot be believed if respect for the law does not prevail in the country. If promises are mentioned, their fulfillment should also be reported. In this aspect, the report uses such phrases as: "In general they are respected in practice;" "...The infrequent exceptions seem to be incidental and do not show a pattern of violations." The report also admits that the jails are crowded, that prisoners sleep on the floor, and that opposition groups allege "...that the right to habeas corpus and the legal procedures when one is arrested are not respected and that there are summary proceedings and sentences by night court judges without the prescribed legal counsel." These institutionalized irregularities were denounced in 1978 by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, but its recommendations have not been heeded, even though the National Defense Forces have a huge budget.

The report also mentions juvenile delinquents arrested and imprisoned like adults, human rights violations in the women's jail, and trials and legal proceedings lasting months and years.

Other rights like freedom of expression, of the press, of assembly, and of association, as well as the economic, social, and cultural situation, are reported to be improving. In reality, Panama's economic situation in 1984 was dreadful. The number of unemployunemployed was estimated by our best economists at 100,000 or 120,000. State health and education services are experiencing great crises. It is obvious that a report like the one we are commenting on cannot and should not analyze the country's entire situation. But why mention loose figures of 82.6 percent of the population having drinking water or 87.1 percent being literate? Why mention that in the Assembly there are "several" women, when in fact there are only 4 out of the 67 legislators and 8 out of the 134 alternates? Reports sent by the State Department to the U.S. Congress regarding foreign countries must include precise figures, and if it is not considered diplomatic to report categorically the bad things that occur in each country, such reports are useless and counterproductive, because they do not realistically present situations.

We fail to see why the report mentioned the many donations and loans granted to the Panamanian Government when nothing was done to ensure the proper use of those funds. This merely demonstrates open U.S. support for the military government that has ruled us since 1968. In reality, it is hard to evaluate one country's internal and public reports on other countries. It must also be hard to write them because, in this agitated world, it is impossible to conceal the abuses committed by the governments friendly to U.S. interests and to place them alongside other countries of lesser geopolitical importance whose abuses are reported. However, the world's free press does report, without leaving any doubts, what is happening and what is not happening. We are concerned that this report is biased and seeks to conceal unquestionable and obvious events that have taken place.

[Signed] Panamian Human Rights Committee

GENERAL NORIEGA LEAVES FOR GUATEMALA 10 APRIL

PA110222 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noreiga, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, traveled to Guatemala today [10 April], where he was received by General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of staff of the Guatemalan Armed Forces.

There is no information available regarding the reasons for Gen Noriega's trip or on how long he will be away in that country.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT EXTENSION -- The Panamanian delegation negotiating the refinancing of the foreign debt has made significant progress in achieving agreements with international organizations. The Advisory Committee of Creditor Banks of the Republic of Panama and the Panamanian delegation obtained 90 additional days before the expiration of the commitments that our country has with foreign banks. This period will cover 1 April to 30 June 1985. During this time, any payments due will be automatically extended 90 more days. [Excerpt] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Apr 85 pp 1, 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ CONFIRMS REMOVAL OF ENVOY TO NICARAGUA

PA101550 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry announced today that Jesus Fernandez, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, has been transferred to another country which has not been identified for diplomatic reasons.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez denied persistent rumors about Fernandez's dismissal, particularly following the case of asylum seeker Jose Manuel Urbina Lara who was taken out of the embassy by the Sandinist police during Fernandez's absence. Gutierrez said that this was not a sanction against the ambassador, who does not deserve one, but a transfer to a new destination that will not be announced until the other government announces its expected approval. The same applies to the change in Managua; the replacement cannot be announced prior to receiving the official acceptance from Daniel Ortega's government.

Gutierrez said that changes in the diplomatic service are a common occurrence in all countries in the world. Fernandez had been Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua since 8 May 1982; that is, during 3 of the most stormy years in relations between the two countries, as the Foreign Ministry has often stated.

Envoy Explains Transfer

PA101556 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Costa Rican Ambassador Manuel de Jesus Fernandez confirmed today that he will be transferred from the post he currently holds. However, he said that he does not know where he will be sent. He denied that he was dismissed due to pressures from various groups that recently criticized his work.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...I don't know because this has just begun. The transfer of diplomats usually takes time. What happened is that there was a report that was distorted in San Jose and it has prompted a reaction that is not correct or normal. This change, as I told you, should have taken place a year ago. I think that when I complete the 2 years, I will be sent to an ambassadorial post in another nation. Therefore, the report about my dismissal is completely false. Foreign Minister Gutierrez explained this today and forced the Costa Rican media to correct their information. [end recording]

CASE CONTINUES ON SUSPECT IN U.S. AGENT'S DEATH

Airport Security Chief Suspended

PA100259 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Late last night, the security council decided to suspend Antonio Pereira, chief of security at the Santamaria International Airport, according to confidential sources.

The same sources revealed that Pereira was charged with being responsible for permitting Rafael Caro Quintero and his group to enter the country.

Caro Quintero, who was expelled from the country, along with his bodyguards last Friday, is charged with the death of U.S. narcotics agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and his pilot.

The decision to suspend Pereira confirmed the council's determination to take drastic measures against anyone involved in allowing Caro Quintero to enter the country. Yesterday, Security Minister Bengamin Piza, said that once the authorities confirm the identity of the officials involved in this case, they will be severely punished.

Meanwhile, intelligence and national security agents continue investigations to discover who else was involved in these activities. It was reported that Caro Quintero apparently arrived in Costa Rica without a passport, and was not subjected to regular immigration procedures. This implied the participation of some official at the airport, who permitted the drug traffickers to enter Costa Rican territory. The suspension of the airport security chief is the first drastic measure adopted against any official linked to drug trafficking operations in the country.

Cache Seized at Caro Residence

PA101610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Costa Rican authorities deposited, in the Central Bank, jewels confiscated from drug traffickers. The jewels, confiscated Thursday at the residence of Mexican drug trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero, were worth an estimated $2.5 million, according to police reports. The lot includes three watches, several bracelets, rings, chains, belt buckles, and other pieces, mostly made of gold, diamonds, amethysts, emeralds, and sapphires.

The confiscated jewels entered Costa Rica last Thursday aboard a commercial flight from Mexico that landed at Santamaria Airport, according to members of the narcotics section of the police department. The information was supplied by Sara Cocio, who said the valuables were brought by a man, who apparently was neither deported nor arrested. The authorities also confiscated three revolvers and a Belgian submachine gun, which is inscribed with the insignia of Nicaragua's Somozist National Guard. One of the revolvers had a gold handle and Caro Quintero's initials in diamonds. He carried this as his personal weapon. The police will make a ballistics test of the weapons and send them to the Mexican authorities for the investigation under way in that country.

Sergio Fernandez, of the office of intelligence and security, said the Costa Rican investigations are progressing well, and that some persons and planes presumably linked to the activities of Caro Quintero have already been identified. Fernandez added that the Costa Rican authorities have maintained constant communications with the Mexican authorities and that the statments of the drug traffickers to the Mexican police have been most valuable in the Costa Rican investigations. Fernandez said, however, that there is no evidence yet that state officials had any connection with these activities.

PVP ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION OF MCRL TRAINING

PA101559 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] deputies have proposed an investigation of the military training under way by the Free Costa Rica Movement [MCRL]. They added that these training exercises are taking place with instructors from the public forces and the so-called Civil Guard reserves.

The PVP deputies also insisted on the investigation of military training under way in private farms by civilians.

Deputies Arnoldo Ferreto and Freddy Menendez said that the dispatch of civil guardsmen to Honduras should also be investigated, as stipulated by the Constitution.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY FMLN PROPOSED MEETING

PA102053 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The government will study the FMLN guerrillas proposal for a new meeting on 21 April in Morazan Department. This was stated by Government House sources. During Tuesday's rebel radio broadcasts it was reported that the proposal was sent through the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas; however, the church has disclosed no details in this regard. It seems that this meeting in Morazan is intended to allow Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the People's Revolutionary Army, to participate since he did not attend the two previous meetings. His absence from the meetings has cast some doubts about the unity of the FMLN and its various groups.

PDC OFFICE ATTACKED, ONE PERPETRATOR KILLED

PA102046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Apr (AFP) -- An office of the government's Christian Democratic Party (PDC) was the target of a terrorist attack today at noon. One of the alleged attackers was killed. Authorities in Apopa, 8 km north of the capital, reported that several unidentified men threw a grenade at the PDC office; however, the explosion inflicted no casualties. Nevertheless, the group of attackers were pursued by civilian defense members (paramilitary forces). One of the attackers was killed; his identity remains unknown.

The attack was perpetrated at a time when the Central Electoral Council has still not supplied official results on the 21 March legislative and municipal elections in which victory is claimed by the Christian Democrats, based on computer calculations made by that organization.

NO MILITARY CONFIRMATION OF BRAZ ACTIVITIES

PA101657 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Excerpts] Other reports from the country's eastern region indicate that the guerrillas announced the mining of Villa del Rosario, Jocoaitique, and Calle Negra in northern Morazan Department. They also announced that they will mine Las Lagunas, Las Vueltas, and El Carrizal in Chalatenango Department to prevent the Army from having access to these areas. They also urged drivers not to give soldiers rides to avoid subsequent problems. The guerrillas added that the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] is urging residents of these towns to avoid any mishaps. Military sources have not confirmed the rebel announcement.

BRAZ COMMAND ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO CIVILIANS

PA101632 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Communique issued by BRAZ on 8 April]

[Text] In consideration for the security and protection of the lives of the residents in the disputed and controlled areas, the BRAZ General Command wishes to inform the people of the following:

1. To remain at home and abstain from traveling the streets, roads, and trails during fighting between our units and the army troops.

2. To strictly observe these measures if Army troops are present in your respective areas, as our units will mine the areas wherever these troops mobilize.

3. The owners of private vehicles or buses must also abstain from moving in the areas mentioned.

4. Our military units and our officers that are responsible for the various areas will inform the residents of the time these measures will go into effect and the geographic areas to be covered via Radio Venceremos. In addition, the same sources will advise the residents once the situation has been normalized.

5. We exhort the residents in the controlled and disputed areas to observe our units instructions, cooperate with them, and inform them of the movements and locations of enemy troops.

6. In view of the above, the command of the northern group of BRAZ calls on the residents of Villa del Rosario and of El Tablon and La Laguna cantons; as well as those in Jocoaitique and the cantons to the south of that town; and all of the residents in the sector from Villa del Rosario, Jocoaitique, and Calle Negra, to abstain from leaving their homes for their own security and protection, as the sector is presently the scene of fighting with troops of the Lenca Battalion and our units are mining the entire area. Our units and officers responsible for the operation will advise the residents about the normalization of the situation in due time.

Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] General Command of BRAZ, Morazan, 8 April

RUBEN ZAMORA INTERVIEWED ON PROPOSED TALKS

PA110300 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0041 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Interview with Ruben Zamora, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Companero Ruben Zamora, on 9 April the FMLN-FDR proposed that a dialogue be held on 21 April in our Morazan Department; our question is: Why did the FMLN-FDR present this proposal at this time?

[Zamora] First of all, our fronts decided to present a new initiative to resume the dialogue because we believe that dialogue is necessary for our country to advance toward a permanent peace with justice. For almost 4 years now we have been insisting on the need for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict and we view the dialogue as a part of this solution. Secondly, we made the proposal at this time because the dialogue had been unilaterally suspended by Jose Napoleon Duarte's government with the excuse that it did not have a majority in the Legislative Assembly. At this moment this excuse is no longer valid and, therefore, we believe that the time has come for the dialogue to be resumed. On our part, we have always had the will and determination to hold and maintain the dialogue for a negotiated political solution. Today, with this proposal we must just wait and see what kind of an answer we get from Duarte's Christian Democratic government.

[Reporter] Companero Ruben Zamora, what kind of a future do you believe that the dialogue between the FMLN-FDR and the government has at this moment?

[Zamora] To analyze the future of the dialogue at this moment we must bear in mind that two parties are needed to hold a dialogue. From the FMLN-FDR viewpoint the future of the dialogue has already been presented because we firmly believe in the need to give it continuity. At the previous meetings, like the one held in Ayagualo, we proposed the creation of a mixed commission by the government and ourselves so that this commission could work, with greater continuity, in the development and analysis of the various points for a negotiated political solution. However, from the viewpoint of the other party -- that is, the Salvadoran Government -- we must bear in mind that the will and power of the Salvadoran Government depend on the will and the power of the Washington government. In this sense, the future of the dialogue largely depends on the United States, its government, giving Duarte the green light to talk. We believe that here is where the problem lies because Reagan's government insists, and continues to insist, on the absurd policy of wanting to win the war through military means. It would seem that all that happened in the country during these past 4 years has not convinced them that it is impossible for the Salvadoran Army, that it is impossible for Washington, to win a war against the people. Therefore, we believe that the future of the dialogue depends on Washington; it depends on us being able -- through great pressure from all the Salvadoran sectors and from the international community -- to twist Washington's arm and make them realize that the negotiated political solution is the correct alternative in El Salvador. For the time being, and regarding the future, all we can say is that with yesterday's proposal the FMLN-FDR started the ball rolling. We will now have to wait and see what answer the government gives and whether Jose Napoleon Duarte's government is capable of playing this ball game.

[Reporter] Companero Ruben Zamora, would you please tell us how much international recognition our struggle receives?

[Zamora] I believe that the international recognition for our fronts has improved greatly in the past few months. All the information we have shows us that the democratic, progressive, and revolutionary countries, and even countries that have conservative governments, have reached a consensus that in the country, in El Salvador, there are two powers. The power of the FMLN-FDR and the power of the government. Therefore, to achieve a peaceful solution it is necessary to recognize the existence of these two powers. Signs of this being true can be found all over. For example: During the recent UN General Assembly a resolution was approved in which they mention the FMLN-FDR by name and say that we are necessary spokesmen in a process of peaceful solution. Early this year, in January, in the official communique issued by the Contadora countries the FMLN-FDR is mentioned for the first time twice.

It is mentioned as a force that must be present and must participate in the process of negotiated political solution. In this sense we see that recognition for the goals of our fronts is advancing and continues to advance. More recently, at the swearing in of new Uruguayan President Sanguinetti, our fronts were invited and attended his swearing in. The same was also true at the inauguration of new Brazilian President Tancredo Neves. We were invited and we attended this inauguration. In this sense, I believe that in Latin America, Europe, and in other Third World countries -- Asia and Africa -- the FMLN-FDR and the struggle of the Salvadoran people are being recognized in their own dimensions, in the dimensions of a people who have known to rebel against tyranny, a people who have known how to build a real power that has great popular support, and even governments that do not agree with our ideas must recognize the existence of this political and social fact.

FMLN'S VILLALOBOS ON ELECTIONS, DIALOGUE

PA101429 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0030 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Statement by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command, followed by an interview with an unidentified questioner at the "radio station" -- live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, a new electoral farce has just concluded. It was characterized by the following factors: an enormous absenteeism and apathy by the people regarding the elections, an increased struggle by the people's movements for their rights, a political campaign full of clumsy demagoguery that was rejected by the people, an increase in the anti-electoral feelings, a fierce war that clearly stated [50-second break in transmission] electoral solution where the people's votes are not important. The election results are being negotiated again between two rightist, anti-popular power groups; the only difference between them is the strategy they are trying to use to defeat the people's forces represented by our FMLN-FDR. Summarizing, the difference between them is that one says that the Army will survive if the war is waged with a good measure of demagoguery and [word indistinct] reform, while the other rightist faction says that the war must be waged. The two factions are essentially reactionary, repressive, antipopular, and betray national interests. Currently, a debate is under way in one of the rooms in the U.S. Embassy, with Thomas Pickering acting as mediator, to establish what the most convenient election results are for everyone. Meanwhile, a well-paid group of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] rustlers are engaged in a ridiculous farce; they are trying to make us believe they are counting votes, but they are only playing for time so that the agreement is approved.

The people's votes are not important in this struggle; three powers are engaged in the struggle. First, U.S. interests, represented by Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]; they are key figures used by the United States so that it can continue to help the Salvadoran Army survive. Second, the internal economic power of oligarchic groups, represented by the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the National Conciliation Party [PCN]. Last, the Army, which represents the military power and which has been now completely taken over by the United States. The Army high command is clearly aware that the best solution is that which guarantees the prepetuation of U.S. aid, continues the war, and continues to fill their pockets with dollars without increasing the conflict which prevails between the political parties because this would weaken its hold on the people.

Our people ask themselves: Of what use are the votes cast by the few citizens who voted due to pressure, fear, confusion, or tricks during the last electoral farce?

As long as the real factors of power represented by the economic and military sectors are not reorganized and as long as there is no dignified, sovereign position regarding President Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy in our homeland, we will not have peace or free elections. Therefore, it is quite clear that the real factors of power in our country are not votes or elections, but the workers' army and the capacity to organize the people's struggle and popular movement represented by our front. Consequently, our people must exert themselves to increase and strengthen these two factors. They are the only road toward peace with justice. Now that another political project imposed by the United States has failed, all Salvadorans who love peace and justice have the opportunity to reflect, regardless of which side they support. Our forces must continue to defeat each thesis, plan, political or military idea that is conceived by Washington's warmongers so that we can sit down and seek a just, reasonable solution. Do the Armed Forces really believe that they can defeat our forces in a war that increases daily and that will encompass all of our territory in a short time seriously undermining the economic and political basis of its military apparatus?

How much will the new projects and ideas cost when the current ones fail? How many lives of Salvadoran soldiers and officers will Washington's new plans cost when their current plans face a crisis? Do the generals really think that they will be able to stop the people's anger -- due to so much hunger and unemployment -- combined with the power of our weapons which are no longer wielded by inexperienced guerrillas but experienced fighters who have chosen to win or die in the struggle? Do the factions which advocate a war and military solutions believe they will be able to stop a war that has already reached the gardens of mansions owned by the oligarchs and generals? Those who believe that the cause of the current conflict is alleged foreign support to our forces are completely wrong. This is proved by the simple fact that our forces are surrounded by the enemy, and we could not possibly wage a war of such magnitude and still manage to receive outside aid. This is absurd; this is physically impossible.

Those who try to use this as an excuse for the conflict are only closing their eyes to more than 50 years of people's struggle, and 5 years of war in which the FMLN has not been defeated or had its advance stopped. Those who try to talk about changes are completely wrong because in our homeland we are currently facing the greatest economic crisis to ever hit our people's stomachs. Those who stubbornly advocate a military solution should reflect on the situation or our people's strength and our rifles' power will show them that they are completely wrong. Our forces, which are currently opposing the military and economic resources of the most powerful nation in the Western Hemisphere, are ready to defend the belief that we will all share a homeland or no one will have a homeland. We are clearly aware that this is a thousand times better than exposing our people and future generations to the disaster of more decades of bloodshed, hunger, malnutrition, and exploitation because this is even worse than the war itself. Therefore, we reassert that the people's organization and courage are the only instruments for our struggle. We urge the popular sectors not to give up and to step up their just, legitimate struggle. We believe that our weapons are the only guarantee for peace with justice, and reassert our decision not to ever put down our weapons and tc continue waging the war as long as necessary, until we attain a just solution for our people and country. We love peace and peace is a just national and international hope. Thus, the dialogue is being demanded by the people and we sincerely advocate it. We reassert our decision to take specific steps to continue the dialogue.

Our people are urgently and justly exerting pressure for a dialogue and peace with justice. It is necessary to rescue the agreements of La Palma and Ayagualo. It is urgent to fully comply with the need to humanize the conflict by respecting the agreements regarding the treatment and exchange of prisoners. It is necessary to organize the participation and contributions of every sector in the nation regarding the dialogue process. It is necessary to fully comprise a mixed work commission that will discuss the proposals presented by each side. The mediators' role must not be disregarded, and an honest dialogue must be advocated.

Summarizing, Mr Napoleon Duarte's government must not continue to boycott the dialogue and use cheap demagoguery. Now that the electoral farce has concluded and now that the dialogue is no longer used to conquer votes, we demand that Napoleon Duarte, General Vides Casanova, and other government representatives continue the dialogue started in La Palma. We reiterate to our people, who are demanding a dialogue and peace with justice, that they must fully trust our fronts because we have a firm, sincere, and honest policy which advocates peace. We know that all sectors can unite and achieve at the negotiations table what our rifles can easily defend. Revolution or death, we will win!

[Question] We would like to avail ourselves of Commander Joaquin Villalobos' presence at our guerrilla radio station's installations. Commander Villalobos, a FMLN-FDR communique was issued today with a specific proposal to continue the dialogue with the government. What can you tell us about this?

[Villalobos] You are correct. Today the FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee issued a formal, official proposal to the government to schedule a meeting and continue the dialogue. We proposed that the meeting be held on 21 April in Morazan Department. The communique also states that the private channels that have already been established for this kind of situation will deliver the specific mechanisms and ideas so that the meeting is held on that date. We are waiting for a reply from Mr Napoleon Duarte's government regarding the proposal we presented about holding the meeting here in Morazan Department. Our proposal corresponds to the people's strong pressure -- a just pressure -- and international pressure demanding peace and a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran situation. Mr Duarte said he could not give an answer or set the date for another meeting until after the elections. Since the elections have concluded, we hope the meeting will be held.

[Question] Commander Villalobos, you say that the meeting be held at the highest level here in Morazan Department. Can you tell us why it should be held at the highest level? Will you be a member of the FMLN-FDR delegation?

[Villalobos] We propose that the meeting be held at the highest level because the dialogue has entered a critical phase, a difficult situation. It is necessary to rescue the dialogue process we have started and to continue forward. If the meeting is held in Morazan Department and if the companeros of the FMLN-FDR directorates agree that I should participate, I would assume that responsibility. I consider this an important opportunity to struggle for peace. All of the FMLN fighters love peace and not one of them picked up a weapon because he loved war. They want peace and justice for our people and it is precisely because of this that [passage indistinct].

VENCEREMOS ON REPORTS OF ARMY'S 'VICTORIES'

PA101649 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] An army that sees how all of its operations, plans, and tactics are defeated by the people has the need to deceive itself with the creation of false stories. A similar situation of defeat is being experienced by the U.S. advisers in El Salvador. Therefore, they readily believe the most fantastic versions created in the minds of any officer who wants to promote his exploits through false stories.

The millions of dollars sent by the United States have generated a high degree of corruption within the Army and increased the ambitions for power among the brigade and battalion commanders. There is a continuous struggle to occupy the positions that allow the best possibilities for theft. We recall the pompous announcement issued by Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, 1 hour before he was executed by the FMLN, asserting that he had destroyed Radio Venceremos after a fierce clash, which only existed in his mind -- blinded by the ambition of becoming commander in chief of the infantry forces as promised by the United States.

Within this context, Lieutenant Colonel Maurico Estaben, commander of the ill-named Arce Battalion, is engaged in an internal struggle to replace Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez as commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade. Each of them is trying to outshine the other in this struggle by inventing stories, operations that do not exist, the death of guerrilla commanders during a clash, black men led by a white woman, and so forth. The lies are weapons used in the struggle for power.

Lt Col Mauricio Estaben has tried to gain points in front of the United States by inventing a truculent story about the alleged death of Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of our General Command. Given the need to present victories in order to satisfy the U.S. Embassy's demands and criticism for the continuous defeats, the Armed Forces high command prepared a communique asserting that thanks to their excellent intelligence system, they were 100 percent sure of Commander Villalobos' death. This was stated in a communique prepared by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa]. This has been one more coarse, ridiculous, and inconsistent story made up by General Vides Casanovas and his henchmen during the card game of corruption and lies. Coprefa gave a date in which Commander Villalobos allegedly died in northern San Miguel, but Commander Villalobos had not been in that zone. This kind of misinformation also gives the regime material for the clumsy psychological war being carried out through the high command to bolster the troops' morale, which has been seriously affected by the FMLN's operations and high number of casualties sustained during our attacks.

Therefore, and given the current situation, we ask: What is the need for all the millions of dollars? What is the need for the millions spent to set up a U.S. intelligence system? What is the need for more than 100 gringo advisers in El Salvador? What is the need for hundreds of CIA agents if they are tricked by stupid, clumsy mistakes such as this one which ridiculed U.S. officials and the Voice of America, Reagan's official spokesman, which happily broadcasts the news? We repeat: It was placed in a ridiculous situation because it broadcast to the world the news regarding the alleged death of a member of our General Command?

The high command must really be demoralized. The United States must really feel that its war technology has been defeated; the United States must really feel that its large-scale intervention in our homeland has been defeated if they seek to deceive themselves with inventions by officers who are trying to gain with a lie what they cannot gain as military officers in the battlefield.

GUATEMALA

ARMED MEN GUN DOWN SIX POLICEMEN IN CAPITAL

PA031622 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Six policemen were machine-gunned this morning in an attack staged by unidentified persons in a neighborhood of this capital. According to preliminary reports, the patrolmen were on duty in the "Granai Townson" district in the southern part of the city when they were ambushed by a group of heavily armed men driving an unidentified vehicle. An official source confirmed to ACAN-EFE that the six policemen were killed, but said that due to the multiple gunshot wounds they could not be identified. The source indicated that the victims belonged to the "Reaction Battalion for Special Operations" of the Guatemalan Police.

Communique Denounces Killings

PA101530 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 8 Apr 85 p 3

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Department of the Guatemalan National Police in Guatemala City on 7 April]

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan National Police makes known to the nation and the world the cowardly killing of six policemen in the early morning of Wednesday, 3 April. This deed was done by the enemies of peace and democracy. This treacherous and disreputable crime has been committed against six human lives devoted to serving Guatemala by guarding their fellow Guatemalans' lives and property both day and night, in the interest of maintaining peace. They leave their wives and children behind.

The six policemen killed have been identified and were members of the V corps. They were humble and young, and promised much for the institution and homeland that urgently requires courageous men willing to offer their lives on behalf of the free, sovereign homeland. It has been demonstrated that the enemies of the people carry out their cowardly deeds with disregard for the fact that they leave orphan children and widows, thereby hampering the future of Guatemalan families and undermining the country's democratization process. The National Police considers that this abominable crime is the result of criminals seeking revenge against policemen who have been fighting them day and night for months, rendering useless their loathsome crimes, thefts, and attacks against honorable people. As a result of the hard work of the police, several hundred criminals are in public jails and have been turned over to the courts. The enemies of law have responded by murdering six policemen.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON REAGAN PROPOSAL, CONTADORA

PA101509 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1636 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica after his meeting with U.S. special envoy Harry Shlaudeman in Tegucgialpa on 9 April -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...the press yesterday. We have had an ample discussion with our distinguished friend Ambassador Shlaudeman on the object of his mission to the Central American countries and to other countries that are members of the Contadora Group.

Basically, I would like to say that we have spoken about President Reagan's proposal regarding the Nicaraguan situation, which is aimed at pragmatically promoting a dialogue for reconciliation between the Nicaraguan Government and the political and armed forces that are fighting in that country. Ambassador Shlaudeman will shortly meet with President Suazo Cordova, who had earlier received a very cordial and attentive letter from President Reagan on this matter. President Suazo Cordova will answer President Reagan's letter after he has met with Ambassador Shlaudeman. I would like to reiterate what I said yesterday; namely, that the Honduran Government has found President Reagan's proposal to be extremely positive because its primary aim is favorable to attaining a lasting and stable peace in Central America, particularly since its goal is to establish democratic institutions in the Central American countries, in this case in Nicaragua, through the participation of the people in a dialogue of domestic reconciliation that is fundamental to attaining democracy and peace.

We also spoke with the ambassador about regional matters, such as the Contadora Group's peace-seeking efforts, which the Honduran Government fully supports. We are awaiting with expectation the meeting of plenipotentiaries that will take place in Panama beginning 12 April, when the nine countries will fundamentally discuss the verification and control mechanisms, which is within the framework and essential to the overall scheme of the Contadora Group's negotiation process. The Honduran delegation will leave for Panama tomorrow. It will be headed by Ambassador Jorge Ramon Hernandez and will include Ambassadors Mario Carias Zapata, Carlos Lopez Contreras, Policarpo Callejas, and Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez, who is the security adviser. I would like to add that the Honduran Government has always and consistently insisted on the process of domestic reconciliation in countries that are experiencing serious national problems, both political and military. In this sense, the Honduran peace proposal presented in March 1982 expresses this desire, as do all the documents approved by the Contadora Group, through which the Honduran Government has clearly shown its determination to promote such reconciliations where there are armed and other struggles.

NICARAGUA

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA101512 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Stansfield Turner, former CIA director, today described the Reagan administration's support for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries as state terrorism. The CIA director under the Jimmy Carter administration is a member of a U.S. congressional delegation which will meet tomorrow with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The North Americans met today with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Sandinist People's Army officers, and right-wing politicians. Before leaving on Thursday, the delegation plans to visit persons displaced by war in the northern region.

ARDE'S EDEN PASTORA'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

PA110356 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Letter by Eden Pastora Gomez, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, commander in chief, to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, dated 22 March; place not given]

[Text] I am writing to you on behalf of the ARDE, to thank you for fully supporting our struggle for freedom and justice in Nicaragua, a goal shared by all the freedom fighters in Nicaragua.

I stated at the Conservative Political Action Conference that those of us, who are struggling for freedom are fortunate to have you as our best friend. With your leadership and firmness, democracy will prevail in the struggle against communist oppression. Our objectives simply consist of making good the original agreements reached by the junta with the Nicaraguan people through the OAS, which later were betrayed by the junta. To fulfill these objectives, we have to be strong enough to reach the following intermediate objectives:

1. Withdrawal of the Cubans, Soviets and other communist forces from Nicaragua.

2. Reduction of the communist armed forces in Nicaragua which are oppressing the Nicaraguan people and threatening the neighbor countries.

3. Stopping the export of subversion from Nicaraguan, which would be the logical consequence after the two first objectives, are obtained.

They are reasonable objectives that any truly democratic government would accept. Its realization would reduce the economic burden on the Nicaraguan people and would help gain peace in Central America. A democratic Nicaragua at peace with its neighbors would need a military force much smaller than the one that existed under Somoza. Nicaragua's huge military force today is the armed branch of the communist party. They are assisted and often under the command of troops of many communist countries which have a great combined experience in subduing the people of weak countries such as Afghanistan, Cuba, Angola, and Vietnam. Their purpose is to subdue the Nicaraguan people and promote subversion and terror in Central America following the Soviet strategy. The final objective of this strategy is to weaken and defeat the United States, the primary enemy of the USSR. An agreement with the communists can only lead to defeat. The communists only hold negotiations to divide, to weaken, and to confuse their enemies, while they proceed to guarantee their victories.

Many officials in your State Department and in Congress believe that you can successfully negotiate with the communists, but even so, we must admit that you have to negotiate from a strong position. Why should the junta try to negotiate with the Nicaraguan freedom fighters if they can defeat them militarily? Can anyone give an example of any concessions made by the communists to a weak adversary? The communist governments always smash the weak adversaries; especially, their own weak and unarmed people.

To be strong, the freedom fighters do not need the tanks and planes that the junta has, but we do need supplies and basic equipment. If Congress does not want Central America to become communist, it must permit you to give us supplies and equipment. Personally, I do not think that the freedom fighters should negotiate with the communists. We are willing to make every sacrifice, but only to obtain a total solution. The objective of the communists is to destroy us and in this battle, negotiations are a weapon. Our mission is to win, not to make compromises. To negotiate an agreement with the communists is to surrender by installments.

Before you became President, the United States had built a history of betraying its allies, who are now living under a state of oppression. Your loyal attitude to support your allies and the freedom fighters wherever they are, boosts our confidence in the struggle, even if Congress is denying us material aid.

Many members of your government have a defeatist attitude. They think we cannot win. Some even think the United States cannot win.

The military forces and the communist threats seem to take away their courage. If there were a crisis, like the Cuban missile crisis, they would advise you to take the less dangerous path and to accept a communist government in Nicaragua, just like the one in Cuba. If this should happen, there will be many more Nicaraguans in Latin America that would help the USSR to defeat the United States.

I know we can win. Even without U.S. aid, we have in our forces in the south 7,000 guerrillas, who control 10,000 square km, and we also have a front in Nicaraguan territory. Our forces, and also the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, in the north of Nicaragua, have substantially increased in number to a point that we have no arms or supplies to give them. The only true way to defeat the communist regime is to unite to carry out our efforts. With U.S. aid many people will join the freedom fighters and the junta will have to accept democracy or leave the country.

In the battle for Central America, the communists' main objective is to consolidate their control over Nicaragua to make it a bastion from where they can export subversion to the entire region. I know this to be so from my experience with the members of the Nicaraguan junta. This is their plan. In Nicaragua today, those who do not support communism are considered enemies of the revolution and must be destroyed.

We are fighting against the combined forces of the entire communist bloc with the full support and leadership of the USSR with all its military and propaganda. The United States is the main target of the communist propaganda; while it is our task to fight them in the military battlefield. If we lose, all the democracies in this hemisphere will be under threat [words indistinct] We are in the frontline of the battle to preserve democracy. The people of the nation with the strongest democracy cannot turn their backs on the freedom fighters of the small countries of Central America.

We do not want U.S. soldiers to shed their blood on our battlefields, but we must request material and moral aid from you. With your help and our people's support we can win the decisive battle for Nicaragua's freedom. If we lose, there will be a bloodbath in which U.S. soldiers will be involved, no matter what the liberal congressmen say today. No U.S. Government will tolerate a Central America that is communist.

The various organizations which make up the Nicaraguan freedom fighters do not agree on some issues, which is normal in a democracy, but we do share the common objective of establishing a control over destiny and to build a society in which there is freedom and justice, just as you have in the United States. Through Cuba and other countries, the USSR has turned our dreams of freedom into a nightmare of oppression. It is the will of God, the Nicaraguan people with the help of the U.S. people will make the dream of a free and democratic Nicaragua come true.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Eden Pastora, commander in chief of ARDE

RAUL CASTRO RETURNS TO HAVANA FROM BERLIN

FL101206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, arrived in Havana yesterday from Berlin. Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, went to Jose Marti International Airport to receive him, accompanied by other members of the Politburo. Raul presided over the Cuban delegation to the funeral rites of Konstantin Chernenko, met with Mikhail Gorbachev, and visited several Soviet cities. During his trip, he met with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, the top leaders of Poland and the GDR respectively.

ROBERTO VEIGA TO HEAD DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

FL091904 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions secretary general, will head a delegation visiting Hungary, accepting an invitation issued by the Hungarian Trades Union Central Council and will participate in the 33th session of the FSM [expansion unknown] bureau.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL060216 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The final protocol of the 16th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in Havana by Ismael Clar, vice president of the State Commission for Technical Development and Investments of Czechoslovakia. The document provides for the exchange of technical missions and documentation, and the assigning of Czechoslovak specialists to Cuba, plus other matters.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH LONDON COUNCIL LEADER

FL081816 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Ken Livingston, leader of the Greater London Council, today met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the provincial assembly of the people's government and member of the party Central Committee. At the meeting, which was held at the Havana offices of the people's power executive committee, the two leaders discussed national and international policies.

Livingston and the delegation accompanying him will tour old Havana and other places of historic and social interest in the area.

CASTRO'S SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS WITH INDIA'S GANDHI

FL092121 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today met in New Delhi with Oscar Oramas, Cuban President Fidel Castro's special envoy. During the meeting, Oramas handed Gandhi a personal message from the highest leader of the Cuban revolution, discussed the present international situation, and bilateral relations. The meeting between the presidential envoy and the Indian leader was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere in accordance with the relations between the two nations.

CARCANO SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEETING

FL101909 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Nonaligned Movement Chairman Rajiv Gandhi has asserted that the complete achievement of women's equality is basic to the movement's struggle against every kind of discrimination. The Indian prime minister spoke about the role of women at the opening ceremony of the nonaligned and other developing countries meeting at the ministerial level being held in New Delhi.

Gandhi referred to the initiatives governments should adopt among them, the need to increase the level of women's education and cultural level, and expressed his confidence in the success of the meeting.

The Indian Social Welfare Minister (Maragatan Chandrasekar) and the head of the Cuban delegation Dora Carcano, secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women, also spoke at the opening ceremony.

HART OPENS CARIBBEAN HISTORIANS CONFERENCE

FL091438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Armando Hart, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has presided over the opening ceremony of the 17th annual conference of Caribbean historians, in Havana's Palace of Conventions. Hart welcomed the participants in the conference in the name of Cuba, which the minister of culture described as a Caribbean country not only because of its geographic location but also because of its history and culture.

RIZO ALVAREZ SENDS MESSAGE TO NATIONAL RICE PLENUM

FL081534 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] In his message to the national rice plenum for the 1984 emulation, which was held at the Cruze de la Trucha Politechnic auditorium in Vertientes, Camaguay Province, Julian Rizo Alvaréz, Secretariat member of the Party's Central Committee praised the record volume of 11.56 million quintals with a 2,000 quintal per caballeria average and the very encouraging economic results from obtaining 20.51 million pesos in profits from all of the enterprises, except for Ceballos del Yeso enterprise in Granma Province.

ECLA ECONOMIST BEGINS TALKS ON FOREIGN DEBT

FL092340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Robert (Derling), a researcher from the Economic Development Division of ECLA, has begun a series of meetings on foreign debt in Latin America, organized by the National Bank of Cuba.

The distinguished economist spoke on the origins and characteristics of the Latin America's foreign debt and said the process of indebtedness of the poor countries of this region by the developed nations began in 1822, following the independence of Latin American nations.

JAMAICA

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ENDS WITH WALKOUT

FL101624 Bridgetown CANA in English 1419 GMT 10 Apr 85

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 10, CANA -- A problem-plagued international conference of non-communist youth ended in uproar here early today after a walk-out by members of at least 18 delegations and a noisy debate on an Argentine resolution calling on Britain to return to negotiations over the disputed Falkland-Malvinas Islands.

But Errol Anderson, the Jamaican government minister responsible for organizing the conference, played down the rupture and embarassment, saying that the problems arose after the meeting had already fulfilled its mandate. I do not accpet that the conference ended in disarray, Anderson told a news conference called at 4:30 p.m. Some people walked out, as is their democratic right, but I am happy that the conference met its objectives. These, he said, were to bring over 1,000 youth of democratic tendencies together for discussion and interaction, to produce the delcaration of Kingston to guide youth who believe in democratic ideals, and to create mechanisms to allow for future meetings.

It was the issue of future conference arrangements that sparked the walk-out, led in the main by radical conservatives from the U.S. and Western Europe, joined later by some liberals and social democrats. Among those leaving were the 35-member West German delegation and the Luxembourg Christian Democrat parliamentarian, Michel Volter.

It was the last paragraph of the declaration, dealing with the election of members to a conference secretariat that unleashed the final storm at a meeting that has been full of conflicts since it opened Saturday. Quarrels have mainly been between moderate conservatives and the right-wing faction known as the Liberty Caucus, made up mainly of about half of the u.S. delegation of over 70 and European conservatives and some exile groups.

Organizers of the conference had proposed that the meeting set in motion arrangements to establish an organization to rival left-leaning groups like the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Elected Democratic Youth. The French delegation recommended a broad-based secretariat, with geographic and ethnic balance, democratically elected at this conference. It apparently later agreed to a an amendment, calling only for a democratically elected group.

Conservative delegates as well as a number of European and Latin American delegations insisted on holding elections before the meeting ended, saying if they were not held the conference would fail in its democratic ideals.

According to officials, delegates voted 318 against holding the elections this morning with an additional six supporting this view with reservations. Ten delegates each voted against the proposal or abstained.

Following heated debate over the issue, the conservative faction of the U.S. delegation stormed out of the conference hall, followed by the full, or part of the delegations from Switzerland, Spain, El Salvador, Norway, Greece, West Germany, Sweden, Ecuador, Finland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Guatemala, and Honduras, as well as the representatives of the European Democratic Students and Democratic Students International. The Italians and the Peruvians were said to have left, but this was not confirmed.

The walk-out was followed by a raucous debate, first over whether the Argentine resolution should be entertained, then on its passage. The resolution was carried easily in the thinning gathering with vociferous Latin American support. Strong backing for Britain came only from its Caribbean colony, the Cayman Islands, Australia, and Canada. Host country Jamaica abstained. The resolution was offensive in principle and sentiments, the Cayman delegate said.

The delegations defending their walk-out said they were promised by Anderson that elections would be held, but this was denied by the Jamaica minister, who characterized their action as anti-democratic pique at losing a vote.

The Liberty group, which produced a minority report on the conference, arguing that the official document was too liberal, issued a statement indicating their plans for establishing an international organization for conservative youth. The group said it could work alongside any organization that eventually emerged from the Kingston conference.

It is coincidence that we walked out together (with the conservative right), West German delegation leader Bernard Kirsten told journalists.

Volter, who said that he was not of the same political complexion as the Liberty Caucus, said the conference had been a good one. But he was ciritical that no mechanism had been set in place for an election.

Anderson however said that an appropriate resolution, circulated before, was ready to deal with the matter if the conference had decided on immediate elections. The existing secretariat, established by the Jamaica Government, would meet in about two months to begin preparations for elections, Anderson said. He expected that a follow-up conference would be held in about two years.

BAKERS PROTESTING FLOUR PRICE INCREASE

FL101654 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 10, CANA -- Jamaican bakers say they will stop making bread from today until the government lowers the price of baking flour. The bakers are refusing to buy a 100 pound bag of baking flour at the present cost of J90 dollars (one J dollar: 18 U.S. cents).

At an emergency meeting called yesterday, the Bakers Association accepted the government's new retail price of 3.25 dollars and the wholesale price of 2.93 dollars for a two-pound loaf of bread. But we cannot buy flour at 90 dollars per bag, Association President Revor Ferguson said.

The association plans to meet again tomorrow and said it will also seek a meeting with minister of state in the Minstry of Industry and Commerce, Karl Samuda.